THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9162. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1780.

THE EARL of BUCHAN earnestly entreats the PEERS of SCOTLAND to meet at Fortune's tavern at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th of July, to consider the most effectual means of settling the choice of their representatives in Parliament on a respectable and equitable basis, and of preventing, for the future, the intrusion of any persons into their order, and the participation of their rights and dignity, without their titles and pretences being legally and formally ascertained by the House of Lords. To these effects a plan has been proposed, and approved of by a considerable number of the Peers of Scotland.

1st. That the representation of the Scots peerage should be by rotation.

2dly, That this rotation be established by the authority of Parliament, or by the consent and resolution of the Peers of Scotland, if they should be averse to its passing into a perpetual law.

The rule or CANON by which this rotation is proposed to be governed, is according to the numbers, degrees, and precedency of the Peers existing at the times of the nomination of the sixteen representatives. Thus, suppose the Peerage of Scotland stood at the time of nomination at six Dukes and Marquisses, 48 Earls, 4 Viscounts, and 24 Barons; the nomination would fall on 2 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 8 Earls, 1 Viscount, and 4 Barons; which is the nearest possible approximation to the rule proposed to be established.

3dly, That the vacancies which shall happen during the Parliaments, by the death or legal incapacity of any of the representatives, shall be filled up by the nomination of the Peer or Peers next in rotation, according to the above mentioned rule of number, degree, and precedency; thus, supposing two vacancies to happen during the currency of a septennial Parliament, the Duke and Marquis next in rotation to fill them; whom failing, the Earl and Viscount next in rotation; whom failing, the two Barons next in rotation; and so in continuation as nearly as the rule will admit of, in agreement with number, rank and precedency.

4thly, That the legal incapacity of nonage or minority, or of the sex, shall not deprive the family in which it shall occur in the course of rotation of its right to re-assume its privilege on the first opening which shall happen, when the representative of the family succeeding to the Peerage shall be legally qualified to be chosen a representative of the Peerage in Parliament.

5thly That the Peers of Scotland present a petition to the House of Lords, praying that the assumption of Scots titles of honour in the Peerage shall be subjected to the same excellent rules which have been lately put in force with relation to persons claiming English or British Peerages, and a seat in that honourable House.

6thly, That the Peers of Scotland should agree and resolve to enter natural copies of their patents of honour, charters of lands conveying their honours, or charters of novodamus proceeding on resignations of titles of honour in the Peerage, or the ancient and progressive documents of their Peerages, and order of succession of the same, (where no other proofs are existing,) in the public records of the Court of Session, the House of Lords, and the office of the Lyon King at arms in Scotland.

7thly and *lastly*, That the Peers of Scotland should take such measures as may hereafter prevent all innovation in precedency not ascertained by the ancient rolls of the Scots Parliament as they stood at the Union of the kingdoms in the year 1707, or as they may be hereafter ascertained by the House of Lords, after a full hearing of the case or cases, and of the pretensions of other claimants.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, 22d May 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the GENERAL POST-OFFICE is to be REMOVED to the New Office in Bridge-street, on Thursday next, the 25th instant, WHERE business begins to be dispatched THAT MORNING.

All paid letters are to be received at the bar of the Lobby, entering by the northmost door, where letters are given out.

And all unpaid letters and franked packets to be thrown in at the openings made for that purpose in the middle window fronting the street.

By order of the Postmaster General,
DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 22d May, 1780.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public Auction, at Irvine, on Wednesday the 31st current, the following exciseable GOODS, condemned before the Justices of the Peace, viz.

8 } Gallons { BRANDY; / 5 } { GENEVA; | 152 Gallons BRITISH SPIRITS; / 490 Lbs. BLACK TEA;

AND

The MATERIALS of twelve small ILLEGAL STILLS.

The goods to be viewed at the Excise Warehouse on the morning of the day of sale.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY in Scotland for PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, is to be held within their Hall, Warriston's Close, Edinburgh, on Thursday fortnight, being the first day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon; being one of the Quarterly Meetings appointed by their Charter.

LILLIAS DOUGLAS, Milliner,

BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has MOVED from her Shop opposite the City Guard, to one in Warriston's Close, Luckenbooths, north side of the street, left hand, first door. Has just got to hand a neat Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, of the newest fashions, and adapted to the season.—She returns her sincere thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for the many favours in business already conferred on her, and hopes to merit the continuance of their employment.

THE STIRLING FLY will, on Monday first, the 29th current, be removed from Hugh Cameron's, stabler, at the head of the Cowgate, to Mrs GIBSON's, stabler, Grass-market, Edinburgh; and will continue to set out from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and from JAMES WINGATE's, vintner in Stirling, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—at eight o'clock in the morning. Performed by

JAMES WINGATE, Stirling;
AND
GEORGE HORSINGTON, Edinburgh.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh,

HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large stock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by *Hawkers*, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town: and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors, as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

This day were published, price 5s. 3d. boards, or 6s. bound, With a new Map of the Island, and a Representation of the remarkable Boiling Fountain GEYSER,

LETTERS ON ICELAND:

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS on the Civil, Literary, and Natural History; Antiquities, Volcanos, Basaltes, Hot Springs; Customs, Dress, Manners, of the Inhabitants, &c. &c. made during a Voyage undertaken by J. BANKS, Esq; Dr SOLANDER, Dr LIND, D. U. VON TROIL, AND OTHER INGENIOUS GENTLEMEN.

Sold by J. SIBBALD and CO. Booksellers, Parliament-Square.

THE FOLLOWING NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ARE JUST ARRIVED,

For the Use of SUBSCRIBERS to

The Edinburgh Circulating Library:

Cove's Account of Russian Discoveries between the Northern Parts of Asia and America, including Observations on Kamtchatka, Siberia, &c. 4to. 1l. 1s. bound.
Irwin's Series of Adventures in a Voyage up the Red Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt, and the Deserts of Thebais, a country hitherto unknown to the European traveller, in Letters to a Lady, with Plates, 4to. 18s.
Whitworth's State of the Trade of Great Britain, folio, 15s.
State-Trials, Vol. XI. being the Supplement.
British Remains. America first discovered by the Welch, &c. 8vo.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of S. Foote.
Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters, 5s.
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Simes's Treatise on the Military Science, 4to. 15s.
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Alanson on Amputation and the After-Treatment.
Foreign Medical Review, Nos. I. and II.
Wall's Medical Tracts, 6s.
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Female Restoration, or Female Talents vindicated.
Ode to the Memory of Capt. Cook. Elegy on ditto.
People's Barrier against Undue Influence and Corruption.
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With various other Pamphlets, Political and Miscellaneous.

☞ J. SIBBALD and CO. flatter themselves, that, by the encouragement of the PUBLIC, they will be able, in the same liberal manner, to add to their Collection, from time to time, EVERY NEW PUBLICATION, without exception. An insignificant pamphlet may sometimes be overlooked; but they beg leave to assure their Subscribers, that they have not neglected, in one instance, to procure copies of every new book, from 3s. to 30s. value, that has been published since the month of October last.

They return most grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have honoured them with their subscriptions; and respectfully submit the merit of their undertaking, and their claim to encouragement, to the decision of the Public.

CHINA WARE,

ON Monday the 29th instant, will begin to be SOLD (in that Shop, south side of the Lawn-market, late Miss HOPE's) Mrs ANDERSON's STOCK OF CHINA, *at* and *below cost*, for ready money *only*. The price to be paid at the time of purchase, and the goods to be moved at the purchasers charges and risk. Attendance from eleven o'clock forenoon to half past two; and from four to six afternoon, and no longer.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase the whole, on such terms as may be agreed on, may have the shop for the ensuing year, with fixtures, &c.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval shape, with the picture of a Lady in the inside of the lid, with crystal before it, was lost at the Archers Hall, on Saturday the 6th current. Any person who has found the same, or can give information so as it may be recovered, shall have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Council Chamber.

FOR LONDON,

THE STAR, James Ritchie Master, lying in Leith Road, will sail on FRIDAY Next the 26th current, in company with two armed vessels.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 16.

The following money bills having returned from England, received this day a first reading, and were ordered to receive a second to-morrow: A bill for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on beer, ale, and strong waters, and several other purposes therein mentioned, from the 25th of June 1780, to the 25th of December 1781. A bill to license hawkers and pedlars, and for other purposes, for the same time. A bill for granting to his Majesty certain duties on stamped paper, vellum, and parchment, for the same time.

The order of the day being then read, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the flour trade, and afterwards on the hemp and flax trade. In this last Committee Mr Blackhall and Mr Ogle were examined, from whose evidence it appeared, that it would be hurtful to the cultivation of flax in this kingdom, any longer to continue the bounty on the importation of flax seed; and that, instead thereof, the giving a bounty of so much per acre on the cultivation in this kingdom, would much encourage the same; for which reasons

Mr *Foster* moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the growth of flax-seed may be best encouraged by taking off the bounty on the importation of foreign seed, and giving a bounty on the cultivation of flax-seed in this kingdom."

Which being agreed to, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 17.

The House, pursuant to order, resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The *Attorney General*, after going extensively into the nature of the equalization duties, moved, that 5 s. 10 d. farth. per hundred be paid on all refined sugars, being loaves, and not raw sugars.

Mr *Latouche*, without any preface, moved an amendment to the motion, by inserting in the same 2 l. 1 s. in lieu of 5 s. 10 d. farth. and said he was satisfied that the Irish refinery could not exist without imposing such a duty on imported sugars.

Mr *T. Burgh* of Chapelizod said, that as this amendment was no other than a prohibition, it would be proper to declare it, for which reason he moved, as a further amendment, that these words be added, "As a prohibition."

Mr *Latouche* confessed, his amendment tended to that purpose.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* thought we should be cautious in regard to the insertion of the term *prohibition*.

The *Attorney General* said, that by every calculation made, and information he was able to come at, the sum he mentioned was the only one eligible.

Sir *H. Cavendish* did not think it the more conclusive, because the Right Hon. gentleman had seen calculations, and received information which the House neither saw, nor could be a judge of, as a single opinion was not to be opposed to that of the House.

Mr *Beresford* went into an elaborate calculation of the produce, amount, and duty of sugars; he said the quantity of lumps yearly imported here was 7600 cwt. That the Irish were not at present in a situation to supply themselves, and it was ill-judged policy to deter the English merchants from laying in such a stock of sugars as should be sufficient to answer their exigencies by laying such a duty, should they be constrained to resort to that market again. He then, by calculation, proved, that the Irish refiner had an advantage of 6 s. 2 d. over the English refiner.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* expected, when a matter of such consequence was agitated, that every person who could afford information, should be examined, particularly many in this city, who had made large fortunes by that business, and such officers of the customs as were best acquainted with the nature of that trade; instead of which, their information had been confined to sugar bakers, who must be supposed to be interested, notwithstanding one of them (Mr Thompson) was an intelligent man, but must be supposed to be inclined to favour his business.

Mr *Monk Mason* calculated the different interests of this kingdom and Great Britain, in regard to sugars; by voting the amendment a monopoly would ensue, and the public would be sufferers. In such a case, sugar-bakers were not to be trusted. He thought a mid line might be struck, and 11 s. 1 d. might be substituted in the room of 5 s. 10 d. farthing.

Mr *Burke* rose to oppose the idea of the honourable gentleman. If we were to oppose taxes at all, it was certainly in such cases as concerned so very nearly the interests of the country. On what principle was the nation to thank the British Minister, if it was not allowed to enjoy that trade it received, with freedom. He could not conceive that laying duties on our own sugars could be hostile to Great Britain. We should certainly be allowed to tax the sugar we consumed ourselves when we paid such a price as 50,000 l. for it, and all the benefit the English could possibly enjoy by it, amounted to no more than 2000 l. What did Lord Hillsborough say in this case? That our trade should be unlimited. Instead of two, we should oppose four pounds on the importation of sugars, as the English had done by us. Was the Minister to think, that a grant of trade was to be paid by a ruin to that trade? Gentlemen should recollect that England had two ways of destroying our trade; by laying a tax upon our own importation, and granting a bounty upon their own exportation, and this was a dangerous advantage which should be prevented in this nation. It had been asserted that men made fortunes by the sugar refining; it was notoriously known that did not happen except where the profits of the merchant were joined to that of the refiner.—Could the House possibly lose the whole advantage of the trade on the apprehension of raising it a farthing? or, Could it be supposed that a man would risque his whole fortune, and build sugar-houses upon such doubtful terms, while the English market was left open to destroy him?—The House was particularly called upon to protect the Irish in the possession of this dear-bought trade, without the groundless fears of a monopoly that could never operate.

The Right Honourable *Walter Burgh* observed, that if gentlemen, who were supposed to have some knowledge of this matter—if the officers of the Revenue did not agree in this point, a decisive mode must be adopted, and a line drawn by that House. If they imposed a prohibitory duty, they put it out of the power of England to grant a bounty. The 5 s. 10 d. was given up by one of the advocates on the other side of the House, and 11 s. 1 d. adopted in the room of it—when even Administration was of so fluctuating an opinion in this respect, how could any thing thrown out be deemed conclusive? It was supposed to be hostile to Great Britain to oppose this motion—That could not be, if England did not still wish to hold dominion over the will of this nation; 2000 l. could certainly be no object to her, though supplying a glut of sugars might ruin this infant advantage of our trade. Were two or three English sugar-bakers to be opposed to the interest of the whole Irish nation? for, by imposing too small a duty, the benefit of the sugar-trade would be lost at home, and our market for the plantations destroyed. England had proposed to allow us a free trade, and it was not to be supposed that she wished for any interference in our sugars. An Honourable Gentleman had thrown out his fears of a monopoly; he certainly misconceived the nature of a monopoly: It was always understood to be where a few subjects in a state engrossed particular branches. National monopoly was impossible, as so many would be found to overturn such a system, by setting up against them. If the gentlemen deduced their arguments from the other side of the water, as England was distinguished for that kind of monopoly, and if it was dangerous, she would long since be ruined by it. He was not averse that a line should be drawn, to keep us open as we are; but as men of the best abilities in the House differed in that respect, he must be for the larger. It was but 18 months, and, if any reason should occur in time for altering his opinion, he would concur with gentlemen in a smaller sum.

The *Prime Serjeant* made a long speech in answer, and said he would vote for the motion.

Mr *Chapman* accused the other side of the House of inconsistency; he did not vote, he said, for the paltry consideration of a penny, which might be advanced in the pound, but he stood up for the artizans of Ireland, who would be the greater sufferers.

Mr *Latouche* said the English laid a total prohibition, therefore his conduct was not inconsistent in moving 2 l. 1 s.

Sir *Edward Newenham* thought 1 l. 5 s. might be substituted in the room of 2 l. 1 s.

Mr *Yelverton* spoke in a masterly manner against the motion.

Mr *Forbes* followed him on the same ground, and adduced many nervous and ingenious arguments against the injurious tendency of the motion.

The *Provost*, Mr *Brownlow*, Mr *Ogle*, Mr *Grattan*, and Mr *O'Neil*, spoke against the motion, and Mr *Grattan* proposed, that 1 l. 13 s. should be substituted in the place of 5 s. 10 d. farthing.

Mr *Latouche* and Mr *Burgh* withdrew their amendment, after which Mr *Latouche* moved another amendment, which was on the principle of equalization only, that is reckoning 3 cwt. of refined sugar to 1 cwt. of lump; this was, that the sum of 16 s. 7 d. h. stand in lieu of 5 s. 10 d. f.

The question being put, the House divided, and there appeared, Ayes 48, Noes 101.

Mr *Latouche* then moved the sum of 11 s. 1 d. as suggested by Mr Mason; on the question appeared, Ayes 73, Noes 78.

A third question was put on 9 s. 4 d. and there appeared, Ayes 74, Noes 80.

The question was then put on the Attorney General's motion, and carried without a division.

He then moved an additional duty on bastard and powder sugars of 1 s. 10 d. per hundred imported.

Sir *Edward Newenham*, Mr *English*, and Mr *Grattan* hoped the report would not be hurried for a day or so. Mr *Grattan* said he would oppose the law duty on the report to the House, as he looked on it as an insult to the understanding of the nation by the duplicity of the measure.

A report to be received to-morrow.

The House sat in Committee on the heads of a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Read the three money bills, on beer, ale, tobacco, &c.

The stamp, and hawkers and pedlars bills, ordered to be considered to-morrow in Committee.

From the London Gazette, May 20.

St James's, May 20.

THIS day their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, and their Royal Highneſſes the Princes and Princeſſes, removed to Kew, to reſide there during the ſummer.

War Office, May 20. 1780.

2d Regiment of dragoons, Enſign Robert Waugh, of 57th foot, is appointed to be Cornet, vice Andrew Gillon.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Colonel Francis Lafcelles, of 8th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Richard Whyte.

16th Regiment of dragoons, Peter Taylor, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Bulkeley.

1ſt Regiment of foot guards, William Dowdeſwell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward John Aſtley. George Trevelyan, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Goodricke.

Colldtream Regiment of foot guards, Francis Knight, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Peter Triquet.

4th Regiment of foot, Charles Irvine, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Arthur Lawe.

17th Regiment of foot, Robert Jackſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice W. F. H. Williams.

43d Regiment of foot, James Fenton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Aſſleck.

50th Regiment of foot, Samuel Swinton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Riky.

57th Regiment of foot, Arthur Waldron, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Walton.

69th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Patrick Moore to be Captain, vice William M'Intoſh. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Moore. Enſign Henry Martin to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Campbell. Robert Kelſo, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Martin.

70th Regiment of foot, Thomas Lucas Wheeler, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Barrett.

97th Regiment of foot, James Harbroe, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Joſeph Maſſie Gowaley.

Major Francis Gabriel De Ruvynes to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army in America only.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Portſmouth, 17. The Monarch is gone out of harbour to Spithead. The following is a ſtate of the ſhips now at Spithead, viz. Three of 100 guns each; four of 98; two of 90; one of 80; eight of 74; one of 64; one of 60; one of 50; two of 32; and three of 28;—beſides ſloops and freſhips.

Portſmouth, 18. The Hawke ſloop is gone out of harbour to Spithead. Yeſterday, Admiral Darby hoiſted his flag on board the Britannia. The Swallow and Waſp ſloops are dropt down to St Helens, waiting a fair wind for Torbay. Admiral Edwards is expected to ſail on Sunday for Newfoundland.

The Fly, Lloyd, is arrived at Liverpool, from St Lucia. She ſailed the 19th of March, and, in lat. 20. beat off an American privateer of 24 guns.

The Kent, Moor, from London, to Jamaica, is condemned at Barbadoes.

The Tartar, Fiot, has taken and ſent into Dartmouth the Catharina Maria, a Dutch ſhip from Alicant, to Havre de Grace, with Barilla, &c.

The King Midas, Fortune, from Bourdeaux, is ſent into Corke by the America.

The Maria, ——, from Amſterdam to Cadiz, is ſent into Plymouth by the Speedwell privateer of Penzance.

The Duc de Coigney, a French privateer of 36 guns, is taken and ſent into Plymouth by the Milford frigate.

The North Star, of Lynn, was ranſomed for 400 guineas.

The Hammond, ——, from Newcaſtle, is arrived at Lynn, after being taken by a French privateer, and ranſomed for 850 guineas.

The Hinchinbrook, Weſſon, failed from Lynn for Newcaſtle the 9th inſtant, and was taken the day following, by the above privateer, off Hartlepool, and ranſomed for 500 guineas.

The Maria, Leidkie, from Koningsburg, to London, is on ſhore on the iſland of Bornholm. Part of the cargo ſaved.

The Elizabeth, Taylor, of Yarmouth, was chaſed on ſhore, on Sunday laſt, near Orfordneſs by a lugger privateer, but is ſince got off; ſhe took a ſloop in company with the Elizabeth.

The packet with the letters of the 9th inſt. for Oſtend, was taken by a Dunkirk privateer; the mail flung overboard.

The Nancy, Weſtray, from Liverpool to London, was caſt away the 17th ult. on the coaſt of France; the crew ſaved.

The Reward, Falkland, from Grenada to St Euſtatia, is taken and carried into St Kitts.

The William, Glaſs, was blown out of Dublin harbour the 6th inſt. and muſt unload to repair.

The Sally, Adamſon, joined the Quebec convoy in Torbay the 13th inſtant.

Captain Bagwell, of the Prince of Wales, arrived at Plymouth from Oporto, on the 12th inſt. ſpoke with the James, Fiſher, from Liverpool for Africa.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May 19.*

The Recorder did not make any motion this day for opening the gallery. He had ſomething of greater importabce in view—the conſideration of the petitions, and the redreſs of thoſe grievances complained of by the people. The Houſe had pledged itſelf to grant that redreſs; they had agreed with the people, that the influence of the Crown was too great, and that it ought conſequently to be diminiſhed. What had been hitherto done by the Houſe to diminiſh that influence? Nothing; unleſs the paſſing of the Contractors Bill. And ſmall as might be the benefit ariſing from that bill, the Lords had taken care to rob the people of it by ſetting themſelves up as the beſt qualified to judge who ought, and who ought not, to ſit in the lower Houſe. That it was neceſſary and fit to grant the people ſome redreſs, appeared clearly from the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons on the 6th of April. How that redreſs could be obtained, was a fit ſubject of enquiry. For his part, he knew of no way ſo effectual as with-holding the ſupplies, until the petitions of the people were properly attended to. Many of the money bills were already paſſed; there was one, however, and that the moſt conſequential, ſtill in the Houſe, he meant the malt bill; and as he could not conſent to loſe the only means of procuring ſatisfaction for the people, ſo he could not ſuffer that bill to paſs through the Houſe till ſomething ſhould be done in compliance with the prayer of their petitions. He concluded by moving, "That no "further ſupply ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, till the prayers of "the various petitions ſhould be properly attended to."

Mr *David Hartley* ſeconded the motion; and Lord North was going to ſpeak, when a member calling out for the queſtion, his Lordſhip ſat down: The queſtion was accordingly put, and negatived by a majority of 35.

For it,	-	-	54
Againſt it,	-	-	89

Mr *Hartley* roſe then to ſay what he had intended to have ſaid on the Recorder's motion, if any thing had been advanced againſt it by the Miniſter or his friends. He cauſed the King's ſpeech to be read; and aſſerted, that though ſupplies were demanded in that ſpeech, to enable his Majeſty to turn his arms againſt the natural enemies of his people, yet the ſums granted were not applied to that purpoſe, but were employed in the moſt infamous purſuits.

Lord *North* roſe, and ſaid, it had been his intention, agreeable to his intimation to the Houſe ſome time ſince, to have propoſed ſome method of rendering the houſe-tax more efficacious and more productive; but as a great number of gentlemen, from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, had retired to the country, he ſhould not purſue his intention this ſeſſions. His Lordſhip gave notice, however, that he ſhould, on Monday next, propoſe ſome amendment to the poſt-horſe tax, and ſome additional duties on ſweets.

The Houſe then went into the malt bill, The Recorder previouſly moved, that the third reading of it ſhould be put off to this day fortnight. A diviſion took place, when the motion was negatived, there being, for it, - - 43

Againſt it, - - 103

Majority, —60

The bill was then read clauſe by clauſe; and upon the inſertion of a ſingle word in one clauſe another diviſion took place, when the Miniſter had a majority of 76.—105 to 29.

Mr *Plomer* propoſed a clauſe as a rider, enacting, That in caſe any quantity of malt was bought, contracted for, or ſold, on or before the 30th inſtant, the duty ſhould be paid by the buyer and not the ſeller. The clauſe was agreed to without a diviſion.

The queſtion was next put, "Whether this bill do now paſs?" and another diviſion was the conſequence, in which the Miniſter was alſo ſucceſsful, there being for it, - 136

Againſt it, - - 59

Majority, —77

The Houſe then adjourned.

The reſolutions come to by the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee on Thurſday laſt, relative to the importation of tobacco, were as follow, viz.

"That tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth, "or produce, be admitted to entry in this kingdom, under certain re"ſtrictions."

"That an additional duty of one penny per pound weight be laid "upon all tobacco of the growth or produce of any Britiſh Colony or "Plantation in America, or the Weſt Indies, imported into this king"dom, from any iſland or place from which the ſame may be lawful"ly imported, not being the iſland or place of the growth, or pro"duce of ſuch tobacco; and that the ſaid additional duty be liable to "the additional impoſt or duty of 5 l. per cent. laid by an act of the "laſt ſeſſion of Parliament."

From the London Papers, May 20.

LONDON.

No authentic advices having yet arrived reſpecting Charlestown, it is no wonder if fame, with her hundred tongues, endeavours to gratify the public expectation, by ſpreading freſh rumours on the ſubject. In this light perhaps we are to regard a report of yeſterday, which ſaid that the Achilles privateer had ſent in a prize to Weymouth, that brings the privateer's journal, which mentions her having ſpoke at ſea with the Galatea armed ſhip, and was told by them that the Galatea had diſpatches on board from Sir Henry Clinton to Government, which contained the news that Charlestown was taken on the 7th of April, after a very great ſlaughter on both ſides. As the ſtory was thus told with ſeeming particulars, the reader will not wonder that it ſhould meet with ſome degree of credit. How far it may be founded in truth is impoſſible at preſent to tell. The arrival of the Galatea, in any of our ports, will put the matter beyond doubt. In this ſtate of ſuſpenſe we thought ourſelves bound to lay it before the public, leaving it to time to confirm or deſtroy it.

Meſſrs. Buller and Burmeſter received a letter by yeſterday's poſt from Weymouth which mentions the above news; and we alſo hear that the Miniſter acknowledges to have received the like information, but not in ſuch a manner as to depend upon the truth of it.

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 13.

"This day arrived here the Lucy Watſon, from New-York, which place ſhe left on the 6th of April, in company with the Rain Bow man of war, and 20 ſail of tranſports, with 4000 troops on board to re-enforce General Clinton. Captain Watſon accompanied them till the 12th, when he left the above fleet with a fair wind. The reaſon he went with him ſo far to the ſouthward, which ſome perſons might think to be out of his way, was, that he meant when he left them, to ſtretch out in the main ocean, by which he might avoid all the American privateers. There was no news at New-York when the above ſhip left that city."

Extract of a letter from a naval officer in the Weſt Indies, dated St Lucia, Carnage-bay, March 28.

"Sir George Rodney arrived at Barbadoes a few days ſince with four ſail of the line, a frigate, and a ſloop; in conſequence of which we were immediately ſent to him with diſpatches from Admiral Parker. On our arrival there, we found Sir George much indiſpoſed on ſhore with the gout; his flag was ſhifted from the Sandwich on board a ſmall ſloop, as he had ſent that ſhip along with the Ajax, Terrible, Montague, and Intrepid, on a cruize, in hopes of their intercepting a French fleet under convoy of four ſhips of the line, which were hourly expected. Admiral Parker had likewiſe diſpatched four of his ſhips under Commodore Collingwood to look out for the ſame fleet to windward of Martinico. The Commodore ſaw a fleet, but on his approaching it, found himſelf chaced by 14 French ſail of the line, and ſix frigates; the Commodore was therefore obliged to bear away, and very narrowly eſcaped loſing his ſternmoſt ſhip; but the night coming on the French Admiral made the ſignal for all cruiſers. On the 22d we fell in with the Commodore, on our paſſage back from Barbadoes, and joined him off St Lucia, where he reported this intelligence to Admiral Parker, who thereupon waited two days in expectation of Sir George's ſhips, Commodore Collingwood having ſent word to Barbadoes of the ſtrong reinforcement of the French; but probably they found it impoſſible to fetch that iſland, as we have yet had no tidings of them. Admiral Parker, on receiving our diſpatches from Sir George, ordered the whole fleet on the 23d into Groſs Iſlet-bay, St Lucia, where we formed a line of battle at the mouth of the river, our ſtrength then conſiſting of 16 ſhips of the line, one 50, two frigates, and four ſloops. The next morning, 24th, we diſcovered a large fleet ſtanding over from Martinico, and on their nearer approach we could count from the iſland 25 ſail of the line, 6 frigates and one ſloop. About nine o'clock our ſignal was made from the look-out on the iſland, that ſeveral ſail were ſeen to windward of the French fleet, which they took for an Engliſh convoy of tranſports, &c. that were expected down from Barbadoes: this, as you may ſuppoſe, ſomewhat alarmed us, ſeeing the enemy maſters of the ſeas, and two of their largeſt ſhips preſſing upon our convoy. The Admiral immediately made the ſignal for all Captains, when it was inſtantly and unanimouſly agreed to put to ſea. Never was there a moment of greater joy and exultation, than this reſolution inſpired through the whole fleet! Our anchors were inſtantly ſlipt, and nothing ſurely could equal the beauty of our ſquadron, with the Britiſh colours flying. The morning was ſerene, and our ſhip lying to windward of the whole, gave us a moſt agreeable and picturesque view of it. We had not been under weigh more than an hour and a half, when, to our utmoſt aſtoniſhment, we ſaw the whole of the French that were to windward, and nearly up with our tranſports, bear away, and ſoon leave us in quiet poſſeſſion of our fleet of tranſports, &c. which conſiſted of 31 ſail, with ſeveral regiments on board, convoyed only by the Pegaſus frigate, Captain Beaſley. Their joy at the ſight of us may eaſily be conceived. The Admiral now made a ſignal for us to conduct them to Carnage Bay, ſomewhat to leeward of Gros-Iſlet, where we anchored with them all ſafe about two o'clock; ſoon after which we warped them up to the ſartheſt part of the bay. The 25th, the French fleet made their ſecond appearance, and came pretty near us, but did not venture to ſend any thing into us, not liking a ſix and two gun battery, and the diſpoſition of the Greyhound and Pegaſus frigates at the mouth of the bay."

The French operations in the Weſt Indies ſeem for the preſent to have received a check; and, by the laſt accounts from Admiral Rodney, it appears to be the firm reſolution of that brave Commander, to uſe every means in his power in order to bring the French to action. By his ſucceſsful manœuvres already, he has left the French Admiral only this alternative, viz. either to fight, or to ſuffer their trade to be annihilated in that quarter: but if, in ſuch a predicament, the French *felt themſelves bold*, there is all the reaſon in the world to ſuppoſe that an engagement has taken place before this time, and from the enterpriſing ſpirit of a *Rodney*, and the national courage of the Britiſh ſeamen, there is the greateſt probability to ſuppoſe that fortune has proved propitious, and victory is declared in favour of the Britiſh arms; in which caſe there is no doubt but an amazing turn will take place in the political views of the ſeveral powers of Europe.

Yeſterday, being the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth-day, who then entered the 37th year of her age, the ſame was not obſerved at Court, but a private ball was given to all the young Princes and Princeſſes, and alſo to ſeveral of the young nobility, at the Queen's Palace, on the occaſion.

The Earl of Sandwich has held ſeveral conferences with his Majeſty ſince the expreſs arrived with the account of the death of Sir Charles Hardy; no ſucceſſor to the command of the grand fleet has yet been publicly declared, but it was generally ſpoken of yeſterday at the breaking up of the King's levee, that a promotion in rank of Admirals would immediately take place.

The only naval officer that was preſent yeſterday at the levee at St James's was Sir John Lindſay.

Yeſterday evening, at ſix o'clock, Captain Thomſon, of the Hyena frigate, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with diſpatches from Gibraltar.

The Captain touched at Lisbon in his paſſage home, but we do not hear that he has brought any very important advices.

Yeſterday the Eaſt-India Company received ſome diſpatches from their ſettlements at Bengal, which were brought over in a Swediſh Eaſt-Indiaman; but, as ſhe has had a long paſſage, they contain nothing new.

It was laſt night reported, that Sir Thomas Pye would be appointed Governor of Greenwich hoſpital, in the room of Sir Charles Hardy deceaſed.

And it was at the ſame time ſaid, that Admiral Barrington would have the command of the Channel fleet.

We are informed that the Parliament will be diſſolved at the end of the preſent ſeſſion.

It is ſaid that the remains of Sir Charles Hardy are to be brought to town in order for their being interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

The Lord Chancellor is ſo well recovered, that on Tueſday his Lordſhip rode from Tunbridge Wells to Stoneland, to pay a viſit to Lord George Germaine.

The Lord Chancellor will hold the General Seal on Monday next at Tunbridge Wells, and the maſter of the rolls will ſit to hear motions in Lincoln's-inn-hall.

Yeſterday, the Princeſs Daſhcour arrived in town, from Ruſſia, and will be preſented to their Majeſties next drawing-room day.

The grand fleet will be detained at leaſt a fortnight longer, on account of the ſudden death of Sir Charles Hardy.

The Weſt India fleet, under convoy of Commodore Walſinghame, are ſtill detained at Torbay wind bound.

The advices from St Maloes inform us, that, on the 9th inſtant, it blowing hard at S. S. W. the St Juan, a Spaniſh privateer of 28 guns, caught fire about half paſt three, A. M. and blew up; by which accident the captain, officers, and 118 men, periſhed. The Amitié, Prudente, Gloire, Melamſac, and Tonneau, received conſiderable damage. The Achilles, Franc. Maſon, and Elliapaide tranſports, were caſt away to the eaſtward of the port, and only 17 men ſaved.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, "the inſults offered to the Dutch flag, and the depredations committed on their commerce, would have been ſpiritedly reſented, but for two important conſiderations; viz. the property of Holland being ſo intimately connected with the funds of Great-Britain; and the ſupply of the Mediterranean market, (that ſource of commerce and wealth to the Hollanders) whence their ſhips are freighted with ſilks, velvets, and other produce of Italy, to the moſt of the northern parts of Europe."

From Dunkirk we have advices, that the Sartine privateer of 12 guns, Captain le Roy, was loſt on the South Sand Head of the Goodwyne, on the 10th inſt. it then blowing very hard; the Spy cutter of Folkſtone, picked up three of the men; the reſt were loſt. The Achilles, of Dunkirk, the ſame evening fell in with the Spy, and took her. The maſter of the Spy, and his people, for their humanity, will be releaſed without exchange. The Dunkirk committee pay all their expences.

A large ſhip from South Carolina, laden with rice, indigo, cotton, &c. is taken by the Venus frigate, and ſent into St Lucia, on board of which ſhip was Mr Lawſon, a principal man belonging to the colony, who was going with diſpatches to France.

A correſpondent admires the preſent mode of carrying on the war between England, France, and Spain, as well ſuited to the character of civilized and poliſhed nations. Great armaments are prepared on all ſides by ſea and land, numberleſs expeditions planned againſt the enemy by all parties, and the whole is carried on without bloodſhed on any ſide; ſo that the three contending powers appear not to be carrying on the war with their ſwords, but their purſes, and that nation which ſhall turn out to have the longeſt purſe, will prove victorious.

There is one article of commerce which is almoſt ruined by the preſent war, and which has not been taken notice of in any of the late petitions and liſts of grievances, that is, the exportation of the Chancellor's *old wigs*. How this trade originated! How it entered the imagination of any man to carry the old wigs of the Chancellor, and of the Judges, to *Africa*, it is difficult to ſurmiſe; but it is a fact that theſe wigs conſtitute *a very important* article of trade to the coaſt of Guinea. The petty kings on the borders of the Senegal, &c. are ſo enraptured with the ſtern diſtinction, and terrific dignity given them by thoſe of the Chancellor, that each *old wig* purchaſes an aſtoniſhing number of ſlaves. If this trade had not been impeded by the war, the artifices of the barbers in *contriving accidents* for his Lordſhip's wigs would

have enhanced the expenſes of his office ſo greatly, that it muſt have been an article in Mr Burke's Bill, to have the wigs of the Lord Chancellor furniſhed by contract.

Orders are ſent down to Portſmouth for the men on board board his Majeſty's ſhips which are to form the grand fleet, to be paid all their wages before they ſail again, in order to prevent any diſturbances.

The Spaniſh ſtoreſhips that were taken by Sir George Rodney turn out better prizes than even were expected; they had cables for 20 ſail of the line, and complete ſuits of rigging for two firſt rates, four ſecond ditto, and 12 third ditto; the Fortitude at Woolwich, has been wholly equipped with theſe materials.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, May 3.

"A large diviſion of recruits for completing the corps of Mecklenburghers in America are expected here in a few days, to embark on board the Engliſh tranſports now lying in this harbour."

Extract of a letter from Guernſey, May 12.

"I am happy to inform you, that we have not received much damage here from the ſeverity of the ſtorm on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, though its effects have been pretty much felt by our neighbours on the French coaſt; off Morlaix two large ſhips are totally loſt; one off Granville, and one of the Cherburgh privateers off St Maloes; the coaſt about St Germains is full of wrecks, as we hear is the mouth of the Seyne, near Havre."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the brig Hawke, off Staten-Iſland, Feb. 17.

"On the 15th ult. at day-break, the alarm was given that the rebels were on Staten-Iſland, an expreſs was ſent on board from General Sterling, to prepare for action; we immediately got a ſpring on our cable, and cleared ſhip; the rebels appeared on the hill over the ferry, and brought a field-piece to bear upon us, which we perceiving, fired our bow-gun twice at them; the ſecond ſhot rouſed them from a meal they were making of broiled beef ſteaks. A large party of rebels came down to burn the houſes and forage; we fired on them, ſhot one man's arm off, and he bled to death; our firing made them retreat as faſt as poſſible up the hill to their main body, which, by the information of two priſoners, and a deſerter that we had on board, conſiſted of 4000 foot, 200 horſe, ſix braſs field pieces, 6 pounders, and a number of Artillery men. General Skinner ſent a letter on board, thanking us for the ſervice we did. It is certain that the Hawke prevented the forage, the tavern, and all the houſes in that neighbourhood, from being burnt. A number of men, women, and children, came on board for refuge, with their goods and effects."

PRICE of STOCKS, May 20.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 59⅞.	Ditto New Ann. 59¾ a ⅞.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73⅞.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, 154 a ½.
3 per cent. con. 61 a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59¾ a ⅞.	India Bonds, 23 a 24 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Long Ann. 16¾.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 9 s.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Script. 75¼.
Ditto 1778, 12 11-16ths a ¾.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, ——
South Sea Stock, ſhut.	

EDINBURGH.

There were letters in town yeſterday, mentioning, "That "Charleſtown was taken by ſtorm, with the loſs, on our "ſide, of 2500 men, and 5000 of the enemy."—Theſe accounts, however, have not been confirmed by this day's poſt. Several ſurmiſes, indeed, are mentioned in the London papers; but none that deſerve entire credit. Though it muſt give pleaſure to every friend of Britain, to have authentic accounts of Charleſtown being in the poſſeſſion of Sir Henry Clinton, we are perſuaded none would wiſh it ſhould be at the expence of ſo dreadful a loſs of men, on both ſides, as theſe letters mention.

Yeſterday, the Atalanta ſloop of war arrived in Leith Roads, where ſhe now remains.

To-morrow, the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland ſits down here. There will, it is ſaid, be a ſtrong ſtruggle for the Moderatorſhip. The candidates are the Rev. Dr. Harry Spence, Miniſter at Wemyſs, in Fife-ſhire, and the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieffe Wellwood, Miniſter of the Weſt Church pariſh.

As ſoon as ever it was known in London of Sir Charles Hardy's death, Admiral Leeſhore convened an aſſembly of ſelect friends, in order to determine what ſteps were to be taken once more, if poſſible, to force himſelf again upon the ——, the poſt of Commander in Chief being what his vanity ſtill looks up to, notwithſtanding the remembrance of the 27th of July.

Extract of a letter from on board the Victory, dated Portſmouth, May 18.

"We have loſt poor Sir Charles, and now we are to look out for a freſh Commander in Chief: a brave fellow, and a good officer, would have an opportunity certainly of ſhewing his talents this ſummer. What fatal punctilio keeps from the ſervice an able and gallant Commander? Why is not Palliſer reſtored? You know he will fight."

Bon Mot of Henry the Great of France.—Henry being once told that a celebrated phyſician of the reformed religion was turned Catholic, he turned to the Duke of Sully, his Prime Miniſter, who was a Proteſtant, ſaying, "My dear friend, it is a ſign your religion is in a bad way, when the *phyſicians give it over.*"

Account of the extraordinary Death of a Flemiſh Painter.—Peter Peuteman was a good painter of ſtill life; but the moſt memorable circumſtance relative to this artiſt, was the incident that occaſioned his death.—He was employed to paint an emblematical picture of mortality, expreſſive of the vanity of the pleaſures of this world, and of the ſhortneſs and miſery of human life; and that he might imitate ſome parts of his ſubject with the greater exactneſs, he painted them in an anatomical room, where ſeveral ſkeletons were ſuſpended from the cieling, and ſkulls and bones lay ſcattered about the floor. Here he prepared to take his deſigns, and either from ſome previous fatigue, or the intenſeneſs of his ſtudy, inſenſibly fell aſleep. This was on September 18, 1692, when an earthquake, that happened while he was dozing, rouſed him; and the inſtant he awoke he perceived all the ſkeletons in motion, and the looſe ſkulls rolling about the room! Being totally ignorant of the cauſe, he was ſtruck with ſuch horror, that he threw himſelf down ſtairs, and tumbled out into the ſtreet half dead. His friends took all imaginable pains to efface the impreſſion made on his mind by this unlucky event, explaining the true cauſe of the agitation of the ſkeletons; nevertheleſs, his ſpirits were affected in ſo violent a manner, that he never recovered his health, but died ſoon after at 42 years of age.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, May 12.

"Laſt week, the revenue cutters, ſtationed on this coaſt, took four veſſels, full loaded with contraband goods.

"A few days ago, a cow at Haddo-houſe had three calves, all likely to do well; and what makes it more extraordinary is, they are all cow calves."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, May 19.

"Sunday laſt arrived here the Fly, of 18 guns, Capt. Richard Lloyd, from St Lucia. In lat. 2[illegible] long. 60. ſhe was chaced by a large American ſhip for twelve hours, and finding it impoſſible to eſcape, Captain Lloyd thought proper to tack, gain the weathergage, and bring her to action; when the enemy found this, which the Fly began in a few minutes, the American continued it for ſome time, but was obliged to ſheer off. She was ſheathed with copper and a very faſt ſailer, ſo that it would have been in vain to chace her. Capt. Lloyd could obſerve her to mount 18 guns on the main deck, 4 on the quarter deck, and 2 on the forecaſtle. On the 5th inſt. lat. 54. 58. long. 22. ſpoke the ſnow Magdalen, from Leith for Savannah, all well."

On the 6th inſtant, being the firſt Saturday of May, there was a Meeting of the Maſters of Arts of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, in order to judge in a public competition for two Prizes which are given annually for the encouragement of Natural Philoſophy and good Elocution.

The Elocution Prize was determined in favour of WILLIAM FINDLAY, M. A. and the company, which was numerous, was well pleaſed with the ſpecimens which the candidates gave of their good taſte in Elocution.

The Phyſical Prize was determined in favour of ALEXANDER FLEMING, M. A. for his Eſſay on Pneumatics.

Of *Optics* is the ſubject of the Phyſical Eſſays for the next year. Each Eſſay is to be divided into three parts. The firſt is to contain a conciſe Hiſtory of Optics from the moſt ancient to the preſent time. The ſecond, a Deſcription of any new uſeful Optical Machine; or of an Improvement upon any uſeful Optical Machine. And the third, a Correction of common Optical Theories, if any ſuch can be given by the author of the Eſſay.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CARMEN ELEGIACUM,

IN MEMORIAM

NOBILISSIMI VIRI GEORGII FALCONER.

HUMECTA triſtes lachrymarum fluminе vultus,
Digne Britannorum ſtirps generoſa patrum,
Dum dux nautarum, patriæ dum gloria veræ,
Regis deliciæ, FALCONER ille jacet.
Morte jacet ſubitâ! meritas Elegeia fortis
Herois laudes flebilis atra canat,
Atra canat: Medicæ valeant pro tempore curæ;
Et tu lætitiæ pagina plena, vale!
Triſtis in Aonio ſpatiari ſpiritus horto
Cogitur, ut maneant fama decusque viri.
Nobilis Heroum antiquo de ſanguine natus
Hic fuit, ut teſtant ſcripta, Buchanne, tua.
Claſſibus incepit ſulcos infundere, luſtra
Dum duo perfugerant, quartus et annus, aquæ:
Pergebat donec vitales liquerit auras,
Cumque ſuis placida morte queſcit humo.
Heros qui vixit teſtant veſtigia pugnæ
Fixa, cicatrices fronte nitente gerens.
Sic claſſes, nautæ, bombarda et bellica navis
Teſtant, regalis moeſta DIANA ſua;
Martia ſic teſtat prora INVINCIBILIS, atque,
Se duce, ſervavit nomina juſta ratis.
Non magis hic dicam patriæ de laude patroni;
Sed tu fama potens teſtificeris, age!
Ambo ſolliciti, ſpumans Neptunus in undis,
Et Mavors puppi talia vociferant;
"Per mare, per terras, per cœli ſpatia, Britti
Triſtitiæ ſpargant ſigna ſevera ſuæ.
Heros interiit; cur non certamine Martis,
Bellis dum gravibus patria feſta fua?
Cur non multorum fatum ſequebatur amicûm,
Cognatûm, quorum corpora terra tegit?
Aſt atrox opium, vilibus quod pharmaca prompta
Multis, Heroi dira venena meo.
Barbarus Ottomanus, Mahometigenæque minaces
Uſurpent doſin, cepit ut ore ſuo.
Aſt fuit in Fato! Sed vivit pater, acutò
Qui gladio illuſtris, ſtirpeque clarus erat.
Dulce tori donum pretioſi maſcula proles
Reſtat, ut ex proprio ſanguine ſargat. Io!

PH. H. THEMMEN.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CARD.

A BYSTANDER preſents compliments to *An Old Citizen*, and *Neuter*. As he apprehends their political diſpute turns chiefly upon the *right* Conſtituents have, or have not, to inſtruct their Repreſentatives in Parliament, both of them may have an opportunity, if they chuſe it, of arguing that matter at full length to-morrow evening in the Pantheon, the ſubject of debate being entirely confined to that object.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

Then here's a letter finely penn'd.
It clearly ſhews, that all reflection
On Miniſters is diſaffection.

SWIFT.

AS a *loyal ſubject* it affords me great pleaſure to remark the zealous attachment which my countrymen bear to the King, while they labour under heavy burthens, and are threatened with moſt alarming proſpects.

As the *citizen of a free State*, I feel very different emotions in obſerving the approbation almoſt univerſal and unlimited, which they pay to the meaſures of Adminiſtration. Theſe painful emotions are heightened by the exalted ideas which I perceive the middling claſs of people to entertain of the royal prerogative; ideas which I thought had been pulled up by the root at the Revolution, and were never more to be traced but in the breaſts of a few ſurviving Jacobites.

It ſhall be the ſubject of a future letter to conſider the mixed nature of our Conſtitution, and the power which, upon a public emergency, is inherent in the people. At preſent I will confine my attention to ſome leading ſteps in the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Before entering on this ſubject, I think it neceſſary to premiſe, that it has often been my lot to differ from the rabble, as well as from *men in power*; and I have often ſpoke out that difference of ſentiment with much freedom. I declare it then to be my opinion, that the preſent Adminiſtration *are by no means deſerving of the confidence, favour, or attachment of the people.* I ſhall endeavour to confine myſelf to facts; to enumerate thoſe glorious atchievements of the Miniſtry, which, in the annals of Britain, will *peculiarly diſtinguiſh* the preſent intereſting period.

The Miniſtry, then, have loſt us America, for a *point* of *honour*, and a *pound of tea*. They have loſt us the iſlands of Grenada and St Vincent's, and the dominion over Ireland. They refuſed to liſten to the terms of accommodation propoſed for the Colonies by Mr Penn, becauſe they *would not treat with rebels*. They, in their turn, ſent out Commiſſioners to *treat with Congreſs*, who rejected their advances with ſcorn. They entered into a war with America, without deliberating ſufficiently on the juſtice of the meaſure, or knowing any more concerning the ſtrength or inclinations of the Americans, than I do of what is tranſacting in the Turkiſh Divan.

They were totally ignorant, or at leaſt inattentive, to the increaſe which, ſince the laſt peace, France has been making in her navy. They have been ſo careleſs of preſerving a good underſtanding with foreign Courts, that it is ſaid his Majeſty has not an ally in any potentate on earth, but the Emperor of Morocco. They have, by expoſing our feebleneſs in the American conteſt, encouraged our enemies France and Spain to commence a dangerous and deſtructive war, which threatens our very exiſtence; and, for aught I know, that raſcally people the Dutch may combine with theſe hoſtile Powers in procuring our deſtruction.

They have increaſed beyond meaſure and example the Royal revenue, at the ſame time that their meaſures laid them under the neceſſity of increaſing enormouſly the burthens of the people.

They have broke and diſmiſſed Lords Lieutenants of Counties *for voting in Parliament according to their conſcience.*

They have choſen, as Secretary of State for the American department, *the grand and original theatre of the war, a man who, by ſentence of a Court Martial, has been declared for ever incapable of ſerving his Majeſty in any military capacity.* They have furniſhed us with a collection of Admirals and Generals veſted with ſupreme command, whoſe names and deſerts will not ſoon be *forgotten* by their country—Gage, Greaves, General Howe, Keppel, and Burgoyne.

They ſent out an army to America, which ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war without drawing a ſword. Another, which ſpent a campaign in taking a peep of the enemy at White Plains, and then *retiring vaſtly.* A third which, after defeating the enemy at Long Iſland, neglected to purſue the advantage, and thereby miſſed the opportunity of putting (in all probability) an end to the war.

They ſent out a fleet of evidently ſuperior force to that of the French, without taking or deſtroying a ſingle ſhip. After a ſufficiency of boaſting by Lord Sandwich, they ſent out another fleet; but—ALAS, BRITANNIA, THAT USED TO RULE THE WAVES!—It retreated up the Channel before the combined fleets of France and Spain!

"And ſaw——the Adriatic plow'd,
"Like a lewd whore, by bolder prows than yours."

They have loaded us with fifty millions of additional debt, and raiſed (I ſuppoſe) forty thouſand additional land forces, to ſupport meaſures which have brought us to a more perilous criſis than any I recollect in Britiſh ſtory.

Edin. May 23. 1780. HORATIO.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 18.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	16s. 6d.	15s. 9d.	14s. 0d.
Oats,	10 0	9 3	9 0
Bear,	11 4	10 6	10 0
Peaſe,	8 2	6 10	6 6

This Day is Publiſhed,

In a large Octavo, price Two Shillings in boards,

SCOTLAND's OPPOSITION to the POPISH BILL:

BEING

A Collection of all the DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS, publiſhed by all the different Counties, Cities, Towns, Pariſhes, Incorporations, and Societies throughout Scotland, againſt a propoſed REPEAL of the STATUTES enacted and *for ever ratified* by the Revolution and Union Parliament, for preventing the Growth of POPERY.

With an INTRODUCTION, giving a ſhort Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Effects of that National Alarm. With an APPENDIX, containing a View of the Statutes, and the Repeal, with Remarks, &c.

To be ſold by WILLIAM GRAY Bookſeller, front of the Exchange, and other Bookſellers in Edinburgh.

Orders from the country, addreſſed to Mr Gray, will be punctually executed; and a proper diſcount will be given to ſuch as take quantities.

St ANDREW's STREET, LEITH.

FINE JUICY LEMONS and BITTER ORANGES, to be ſold in cheſts, half, and quarter cheſts, or by the dozen, at a Warehouſe in Giles's land, St Andrew's Street, in Leith.

THE Commiſſioners of the Diſtrict of George's Square hereby give notice, That there is to be a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Diſtrict, on Saturday next the twenty-ſeventh current, within Elliot's Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Briſto Street, in order to chuſe Commiſſioners, Treaſurer, Collector, and Clerk, for the ſaid diſtrict, for the enſuing year.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To ſail June 2. 1780.

THE Brig CARRON, *Robert Paterſon* Maſter, mounting 20 eighteen pounders, and men anſwerable. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glaſgow; Meſſrs James Anderſon and Co. Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron veſſels are fitted out in the moſt complete manner for defence, at a very conſiderable expence, and are well provided with ſmall arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are deſirous to ſerve on board their ſhips, as Marines, for three years certain, will meet with the beſt encouragement, and be protected. Alſo, All mariners, recruiting parties, ſoldiers upon furlow, and all other ſteerage paſſengers, who have been accuſtomed to the uſe of fire arms, and will engage to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be accommodated with their paſſage to or from London, upon ſatisfying the maſters for their proviſions, which in no inſtance ſhall exceed 10s. 6d. ſterling.

The Carron veſſels ſail regularly as uſual, without waiting for convoy.

☞ As the Elliot, John Kay maſter, ſails from Leith for Carron in a day or two, any goods ſhipped in ſaid veſſel will be put on board the Carron. The bills of loading ſent by poſt to the ſhippers.

ARRIVED.

Ringend Jacob, Vacca, from Cottenburgh, with iron and dales; Jean, Barr, from Alexandria, with grain; Isobel, Laurence, from Charlestown, with tyles; Four Brothers, Parliviet, from Dort, with flax; and some vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Peggy, Robertson, for Dunbar, with goods; Jean, Fyfe, for Glasgow; Mally, Brown, for Montrose, with goods.——Wind W.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GREENOCK.

SAILED, May 19.

Peggy, C. Lamont, for Belfast; Peggy, A. Lamont, for Newry; Peggy, Kerr, for Belfast; Betty, Innes, for ditto; Christy, Sutherland, for St Kitts; Annie, Hastie, for Newfoundland; all with goods; and the Speedwell tender on a cruise.

ROUP at ACHANS.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CATTLE, and FARMING UTENSILS, which belonged to the deceased Countess Dowager of Eglintoune, will be rouped at the house of Achans, in the parish of Dundonald and county of Ayr, upon the following days, viz.

The Cows, Sheep, Swine, and Farming Utensils, upon *Monday the 29th May instant*;—and

The Household Furnitute and Horses, upon *Monday the 5th June next.*

The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon each day, and will be continued till all is sold off.

There are several blood horses, of a good pedigree, among the above, which will be shown by the servants at Achans, between and the day of roup.——Not to be repeated.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

A STABLE, with Stalls for two Horses, and a Hay-loft; also, a CELLAR adjacent, fitted up with catacombs and bottle-rack; within the head of the Old Fishmarket close.

For particulars, enquire at George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh, at the house of the late Mr William Aytoun writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

TOLLS to LET.

BY Authority of the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike acts for the County of Edinburgh, there is to be LET by public roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 13th June next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one afternoon, for one year after the 20th June 1780,

The TOLLS collectable at the Toll-bar at WEST CALDER.

And the TOLLS collectable at the Toll-bar of CRAIGMILL, for one year after the fourteenth of August next.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler writer, at the Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, MAY 20. 1780.

HALBEATH COAL-COMPANY, near Dunfermline.

WE, the Persons concerned in the above undertaking, do hereby give notice, that the intention of entering into a copartnery under the above firm, is now given up, and that no engagement or obligation hereafter entered into by any one of us, under the above firm, will be binding upon the others.

All persons having demands on the said Undertaking, for furnishings made, or work performed thereto, prior to this date, will please apply to Mr William Scott banker in Edinburgh, who will discharge the same on their being properly instructed: And if a demand is not made within one month from this date, it will be understood that no further claims lie against the said undertaking, but what have then appeared.

The said Coal-Works will be carried on hereafter, as shall be expressed in a future advertisement.

SAMPSON COYSGARNE LLOYD,
for Self, and CORNELIUS LLOYD jun.
per power of Attorney.
JOHN WRIGHT.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and Company,

At TULLOCH, near Perth,

CONtinue to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in for this Printfield at Edinburgh, by Richard Richardson tea-dealer in the Exchange, and by William Anderson sadler Cowgate-head; at Leith, by William Coke bookseller; at Dalkeith, by John Gray weaver; at Borrowstounness, by James Addison senior candlemaker; at Linlithgow, by James Niven merchant; and at Stirling, by John Christie merchant. At all which places, the pattern-books will be shown, and receipts granted.

N. B. A considerable number of new and fashionable patterns have this year been added to the books.

SALE of LANDS
In the Neighbourhood of Forfar.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, KINNORDY, and others, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and county of Forfar, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and the like distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market-towns.

This estate is of large extent, and very capable of improvement; there is an excellent mansion-house and offices at Kinnordy, valuable thriving woods on different parts of the estate, and moss and marle inexhaustible.

The rental, and other circumstances, will be afterwards particularly advertised. In the mean time, any person intending to purchase, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or John Gordon clerk to the signet.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 19th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock,

THE Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Holdam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure; it lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built Mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedges and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There are plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk; and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, passes through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l sterling *per annum*; but, as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers shall incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

The trustees of Mr Currie Carlyle entreat, that such of his creditors as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercrombie, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnson at Pennersaughs, near Ecclefechan.

STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND,

Established by Government for 1780, begins drawing the 24th June next.

THE Tickets, Shares, and Chances, are now selling in variety of numbers, and at the lowest price, by

Messrs READ, MARTIN, and CO.

At their State-Lottery Office, the King's Arms, No. 156, Bishopgate-street, London, viz.

L. s. d.		L. s. d.	
For 5 0 0 whole ticket, may be gained	L. 10,000	For 4 0 0 whole chance, may be gained	10,000
2 15 0 a half,	5000	2 2 0 a half chance,	5000
1 10 0 a quarter,	2500	1 1 0 a quarter chance,	2500
0 16 0 an eighth,	1250	0 10 6 an eighth chance,	1250
0 8 6 a sixteenth,	625	5 6 a sixteenth chance,	625

The Shares are entitled to all the prizes; the Chances to all above 10 l.

The prizes in the above Shares and Chances are to be paid in 4 per cent. Irish Annuities, the interest of which will be paid in London or Dublin.

The full value will be given for all prizes bought at the above office, as soon as drawn.

CHANCES At Two Shillings and Sixpence, For which the purchaser will receive L.		CHANCES At One Shilling, For which the purchaser will receive L.	
300 if the number is last drawn.		100 if the number is last drawn.	
100 if a prize of	L. 10000	50 if a prize of	L. 10000
50 if a prize of	5000	20 if a prize of	5000
20 if a prize of	2000	10 if a prize of	2000
20 if first drawn on the first day of drawing.		20 if first drawn on the first day of drawing.	
20 if first drawn on the 2d day.		10 if first drawn on the 2d day.	
20 if first drawn on the 3d day.		10 if first drawn on the 3d day.	
20 if first drawn on the 4th day.		10 if first drawn on the 4th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 5th day.		10 if first drawn on the 5th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 6th day.		10 if first drawn on the 6th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 7th day.		10 if first drawn on the 7th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 8th day.		10 if first drawn on the 8th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 9th day.		10 if first drawn on the 9th day.	
20 if first drawn on the 10th day.		10 if first drawn on the 10th day.	
10 if a prize of	L. 1000	5 if a prize of	L. 1000
5 if a prize of	500	2 if a prize of	500
3 if a prize of	200	1 if a prize of	100
1 if a prize of	50	10s. if a prize of	50

It is necessary to observe, That these chances are superior to any others offered for such small sums, are founded on the most perfect security, and will be paid in cash, on demand, without any deduction whatever.

Ticket, shares, and chances, registered, and the earliest account of their success sent to any part of the kingdom, as ordered.

The schemes, explaining every particular of the great advantage of the above chances, may be had gratis.

Tickets, Shares, and Chances, may be had of
Mr J. Wilson junior, Kilmarnock.
Mr J. More, at Dundee.
Mr J. Gillies, at Perth.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

FIVE SCOTS ACRES of the LANDS of BROUGHTON,

in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, contiguous to Queen-street, having Gabriel's Road on the west, and bounded on the north by the road from Mr Wood's farm to Broughton.

The above acres are holden feu of Herriot's Hospital; and though not included in the Royalty, are situated very conveniently for building.

The plan, or progress, to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh.

For encouragement of purchasers, the premisses will be set up at 800 l. Sterling.

SALE of LANDS in the CARSE OF GOURIE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Cairney, and Dumgreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madois, and very extensive and valuable Salmon-fishings in the river Tay, lying in the parish of St Madoes and shire of Perth. The grounds are of the very best quality, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are let to substantial tenants, at easy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 555 l. sterl. The fishings are set in a seven years lease, to substantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a lease for seven years lately expired, and now renewed for other seven years to the former tacksmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a considerable quantity of fine timber on the estate, besides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-house.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,
And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blanch of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18 l. 5 s. 4 d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. 7 s. 6 d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchasers, this piece of ground, &c. will be set up at 376 l. 12 s. sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of July 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, and county of Fife.

The Lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered, are of an excellent soil, and in good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank. Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife, or to Alexander Cunningham Clerk to the Signet, who will show the title-deeds.

Those who have any demands against the estate of the late Mr Baxter of Leckiebank are requested without delay to lodge with Mr Cunnyngham exact states of their debts and interest due at Whitsunday next, specifying the dates and nature of their grounds of debt.

By ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DALDERSE,

with the Fishings and Pertinents in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, in the following Lots.

LOT I. The Lands possessed by Margaret Mackie, John Melvin, Thomas Muirhead, George Potter; and 16 acres, 2 roods, 29 falls, and 23 ells, possessed by Robert Cowan. The gross rent of the whole is 176 l. 15 s. 3 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price will be 3565 l. 10 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

N. B. It is at present a question before the Court of Session, whether 12 acres, 2 roods, 7 falls, and 9 ells of the above possession of Mr Cowan's do belong to the estate of Abbothaugh or to the estate of Dalderse. It will be determined beginning of next Session; and, if the decision shall be for Abbothaugh, then the gross rent of this lot will be reduced to 151 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths, and the upset-price to 3057 l. 1 s.

LOT II. The Lands possessed by James Thomson, (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watson; and the miln possessed by George Potter. The gross rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d.; and the upset-price will be 5276 l. 17 s. 3 d. 8-12ths.

N. B. If the above 12 acres, 2 roods, &c. be taken from Lot I. then 2 acres, 10 falls of Bonny Meadow, possessed by George Potter, will be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 263 l. 0 s. 7 d. and the upset-price 5360 l. 3 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

LOT III. The Farm of HAUGH, possessed by Thomas Kincaid, at the gross rent of 39 l. 6 s. 10 d. will be set up at 816 l. 10 s. 0 d. 11-12ths.

N. B. In the event mentioned in the last *Nota-Bene*, 7 acres of Bonny Meadow, possessed by Mr Gascoigne, will be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 44 l. 11 s. 10 d. and the upset-price 899 l. 14 s. 8 d. 8-12ths.

LOT. IV. The Farms possessed by John Finlayson, William Wise, (formerly Mr Gascoigne) John Ranken, and John Sands. The gross rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and the upset-price will be 3560 l. 18 s. 8 d. 10-12ths.

LOT V. The Lands possessed by James Smith, (formerly John and James Scrymgeours) and Robert Walker. The gross rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and the upset-price will be 2955 l. 9 s. 3 d. 9-12ths.

The whole of these Lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 870 l. 1 s.

The Lands are of a rich soil, pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or James Ferrier writers to the signet, or Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session. And the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the first of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange.

The Lands of Kingsgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly gross rent, L. 339 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 4 18 0

School salary, 0 14 11

L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.

They pay of school salary. 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of school salary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold feu of a subject superior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 23 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 22 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 14 measured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Hass or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat small mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten-merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitsunday 1781, Knockuean, which expires at Whitsunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitsunday 1783, the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, New-street; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to show the estate to any intended purchaser.

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